

The Christmas Rush of Shoe Buying

Is now in full blast at all three stores. What more desirable gift can be imagined than a pair of beautiful Slippers—or a pair of our Reliable Shoes? These are some of the crowd-attractions for the coming week—

Toilet Slippers.			
Men's Leather or Velvet Slippers, three styles at.....	48c		
Men's Gilette Slippers, three styles at.....	75c		
Men's Black and Tan Soft, Durable Leather Slippers.....	\$1.00		
Men's 2 1/2 quality chamois-lined Soft Kid, Opera Slippers, in several colors.....	\$1.50		
Evening Shoes.			
Ladies' Pretty Black or White Sandals at.....	\$1.00		
Ladies' Elegant Pink, Canary, White, or Black Sandals, plain or handsomely decorated.....	\$2.00		
Men's Patent Leather Shoes.....	\$1.25		
Men's and Boys' hand-sewed Patent Leather Laced Shoes.....	\$3.00		
Shoes for Men and Boys.			
The "Defender" Solid Double Sole, Stylish, for Men and Boys.....	\$1.25		
Men's Triple Sole, Extension Edge, Needle Toe Laced Shoes at.....	\$2.00		
Men's "Gent" Tan Storm Shoes and Cork-sole Black Calf Shoes.....	\$3.00		
Shoes for Ladies and Children.			
Misses' and Children's "Lined" Dongola Button or Laced Shoes.....	\$1.00		
Ladies' Fine Kid "Royal" Kid and Cloth, Top Boots, 12 Styles.....	\$2.00		
Ladies' Tan or Black Calf and Patent Kid Hand-made Cork-sole Dress Shoes at.....	\$3.00		
Rubber Footwear.			
"The Best Quality Only" Ladies' Storm Rubbers.....	39c		
"Marv's" Pure Gum Rubber Boots.....	75c		
Best Quality Rubber Boots for Misses and Children.....	\$1.25		
For Ladies or Youth.....	\$1.50		
For Boys.....	\$2.00		
For Men.....	\$2.50		
For Warmth.			
Cork Insoles, all sizes, Ladies' Wool Socks, Ladies' or Children's Socks.....	5c		
Ladies' and Men's 50c Socks.....	10c		
Ladies' 100 All-Feet Slippers.....	25c		
Children's Warm-lined Socks.....	48c		
Ladies' Warm-lined Socks.....	75c		
Children's Lined Socks, 5 styles.....	\$1.00		

Hahn & Co.
RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES

930 and 932 7th St. N. W.
914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. N. W. 223 Pa. Ave. S. E.

A Sure Sign Of Merit.

An evidence of the merit of our Clothing lies in the fact that we do not have to offer any extraordinary inducement to sell our goods. The class of goods we deal in you will not find anywhere "at less than cost," for the simple reason that it is fully worth what it sells for, and there is always a market for it.

It is the inferior or badly made goods that go begging, and have to be sold "at less than cost." We do not mean to infer that we get a high price for our goods, for nowhere in town will you find the same qualities sold cheaper—or even as cheap.

We are showing a magnificent line of Overcoats in Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, Chinchillas, etc.

HERMAN, The Clothier
738 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

S. KANN, SONS & CO., 8th & Market Space. Specials IN Upholstery Goods.

Nothing better to start off with than this ENGLISH OAK RECEPTION TABLE, with an 18 inch square top, carved legs, bottom bric-a-brac shelf, and highly polished finish. You've seen it cheap at 49c, but our price, 41c, makes it miraculous.

Then there are very fine Drawing-room Tables of beautifully grained oak or mahogany, fancy carved edge and legs, with a bottom shelf too, nice to put a tea urn on or to use for little "nic-nacs." We offered it as a special bargain not long ago at \$1.29. Think of it now at 97c.

There're about fifty Japanese gold cloth fringed Head Rests left of the 500 we offered not long ago at 15c. They are all pretty and unique. So's their new price—9c.

Early in the season we bought a big lot of Japanese Screens. They were 4 feet high, with 4 folds, and in most odd and fantastic effects. There're eight of 'em still remaining just a little damaged and you'd never notice where. Although they were \$1.75, we offer them at 69c.

Imagine a Japanese gold cloth Pillow, soft and downy, in dainty oriental colors, 18 inches square, with a pretty ruffle—something you'd fix your mind on as worth about 50c. Then you'd have an idea of the special couch pillow we offer at 29c.

A Fancy Book Shelf, which will hold two rows of good size volumes, with carved sides, is our offer at 75c.

36 inch Lace Curtain Scrim, fine different patterns, if you're fastidious, 3c a yard.

Our regular \$5.00 Portiere, in red, blue, terra cotta, peach or olive, with a deep dado and fringe, and double border, 50 inches wide and 3 yards long, adds zest to our offering at \$2.98 a pair.

That \$1.75 Nottingham Lace Curtain, 5 1/2 yards long, for pretty rooms, in every new design of the year, 10 in all, some flowery effects and some arabesques. Although some houses do charge even \$2.00 for it, profit is cast to the winds when we offer it at 98c a pair.

Every one of our Moquette and Wilton Rugs (they're all large sizes), the prettiest lot ever seen in this town. Some of 'em were \$2.00, others \$2.50. Now all are \$1.39.

213 American Opaque Window Shades, with patent spring roller, size 36x72—although their standard price, 50c, has never been lowered one iota—25c.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.
8th and Market Space.
See our Holiday ads. In "Star" and "Post."

OLD CITY ORDINANCES

How Charleston Was Governed Sixty Years Ago.

FROM A VOLUME OF ITS LAWS

Income Tax Was One of the Features of the Revenue Supplies—Mechanics' Profits Taxed, But Aliens Had to Pay Heavily—Twelve Fire Masters and Twenty Health Commissioners.

Any collection of old municipal laws is likely to be interesting. An old volume found in the Engineer Commissioner's library at the District building has much in it that is curious in the present ways of thinking and throws some light on changes of the past half century. It is handsomely bound in crimped red leather, with fancy gilt border, and is inscribed in neat, driven gilt letters, "The Mayor of Washington." On the back it is named simply, "City Laws, 1833 to 1840." The paper is strong and good and the binding excellent. It is evidently a copy of an edition of 1840.

The title page shows that the volume contains the ordinances of the city of Charleston, S. C., from "24th Feb., 1833, to 24th May, 1837," together with such laws passed by the South Carolina legislature between 1832 and 1837 as relate to Charleston. It was printed under a resolution in 1837, when Robert Y. Hayne was mayor of Charleston. The first ordinance provides that no horse or mule shall be driven through the streets unless properly harnessed. The penalty is \$5 fine. Taxation is made to bear heavily upon luxuries, and in the main sources of revenue the rate was much lower than in any community of the country. On real estate the tax was \$7 1/2 cents on the \$100. Tax on the gross amount of goods sold was 12 1/2 cents on the \$100, except on sales of rice and cotton by wholesale and all goods sold at auction. The penalty fixed for making a false return of sales was \$1 on the \$100.

INCOME TAX OF 1833. An income tax was a feature of this ordinance of 1833 "to raise supplies." It provided for \$7 1/2 cents on the \$100. Every slave owned by a resident of Charleston cost \$150 annual tax; and for every slave above ten the tax was \$3, above twenty, \$6, except negroes belonging to a mechanic and employed by him in his trade. Every non-resident owner was obliged to pay \$3 for every slave. The tax on carriages was something astonishing. "Every coach, chair, post-chaise, phaeton or other carriage, having four wheels and drawn by two horses, or more, except as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to a tax of twenty dollars. Each and every four-wheel carriage used for the space of one month at any time during the year, by keepers of livery stables, or others, for carrying or exhibiting horses, shall be liable to a tax of \$100; and every coach or carriage having four wheels and drawn by only one horse shall be liable to a tax of \$10."

"Every two-wheel chaise, sulky or other carriage except as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to a tax of \$5, and every two-wheel chair, sulky or other carriage, used for the space of one month at any time during the year by keepers of livery stables, or others, for carrying or exhibiting horses, shall be liable to a tax of \$50." It is expressly provided, however, that this payment shall not give the privilege of carrying horses in the city. Every horse and mule not used for military purposes was taxed \$5, except in licensed carriages. Every dog was taxed \$2 where the owner kept only one; if more than one, \$4 for each additional. No dog must go at large.

There was an income tax that would have satisfied the most earnest Populist, but mechanics' profits, salaries of judges and other public officials, of clergymen and teachers were exempted from taxation; also all salaries less than \$800 a year, property of religious societies and vehicles licensed for business. Every lot or subdivision of ground not having within its limits a cistern with a capacity of 300 gallons was taxed \$40. The cistern must be of brick or stone, and supplied with a serviceable pump.

ALIENS HEAVILY TAXED. A trace of the sentiment against aliens is found in a section which provided that owners of property who reside outside the United States must pay tribute as much tax as residents in the United States. Insurance premiums were taxed 6 per cent and neglect to pay entailed a forfeit of \$500.

Persons who failed to pay their taxes were sent to jail pending payment. Free negroes, able to make a living for themselves, were taxed from \$3 to \$10 per annum. The higher figure was paid by persons between the ages of twenty-four and sixty and having a trade. Any who failed to pay were sent to the workhouse and put on the treadmill for a time not exceeding a month.

Salaries varied in singular ways. The salary of the city clerk was fixed at \$1,500. The principal engineer was \$1,000. But the principal engine driver on the board of fire marshals got only \$400; his two assistants \$200 each. In 1836 an ordinance was passed making the chief engineer a fire master and giving him \$2,500 a year. The fire masters, under the same ordinance, were to be twelve in number. On the occurrence of a fire the superintendent or the fire master who should first arrive was to repair to a conspicuous spot, attended by the lantern to designate his position. This station was to be the point at which all other masters and officers were to report as they arrived. The official who established the station was to assign each one as he arrived to some duty.

Each as assigned was expected to exercise control within the limits of his post, and was not allowed to leave it, except upon an emergency, to be reported at once to the master in charge of the whole fire.

The lantern used to designate the post of the man in control of the forces at a fire was kept at the main guard house, to be sent immediately upon the alarm of fire by an active member of the city guard. It was a duty of the clerk of the board to attend the men in control at each fire and keep an account of the persons failing to report, to be submitted to the council for the purpose of imposing fines.

The superintendent had power to order buildings blown up to prevent spread of the flames, and in his absence two fire masters agreeing could give the order. For this purpose the principal engineer was to keep on hand a sufficient supply of "fines matches, port fires, wedges, sawing and ammunition wagons." The blowing up of buildings was a much more important part of fighting fires than now.

TWENTY HEALTH COMMISSIONERS. Twenty Commissioners of Health were chosen each October by the city council, and any man who refused to serve had to

We must turn surplus stock into money.

A "Surplus Stock Sale" of Shoes will begin tomorrow. We will be frank. We bought heavily prior to the rise in leather as an investment. It turns out that we bought too heavily. We have had a big trade, yet shoes have been piling in all Fall faster than they have been going out. We have overreached ourselves, and must now get out of the dilemma with the least possible loss. Beginning tomorrow, you can buy shoes (men's, women's, and children's) for just what they will cost us in the wholesale market today. Below we enumerate a number of the lines. The same honorable dealings as heretofore will prevail during this sale. That is, all Shoes will be fully guaranteed and money will be returned should they not prove satisfactory.

These are our regular lines. Not a pair of shoes have been bought for a sale. As quickly as the stock has been reduced to its normal size this reduction sale will cease.

Women's Shoes.

Every pair of Women's Shoes in stock reduced—except the "Jennie's Miller" style, and the only exception we make in the entire stock.

Here is the list:
All Women's \$3 Shoes, variety of styles and shapes that were marked and are worth \$3. To go at..... \$1.10

All Women's \$4 Shoes, great variety of shapes and worth \$4. To go at..... \$2.85

All Women's \$5 Shoes, very fine marked and are worth \$5. To go at..... \$3.75

All Women's \$6 Shoes, extra fine, hand-made, in variety of styles, marked and are worth \$6. To go at..... \$4.25

All Women's \$2.50 Oxford's, marked and worth \$2.50. To go at..... \$1.95

All Women's \$4 Satin Slippers, in Louis XVI heel. Every pair reduced. Marked and are worth \$4. To go at..... \$2.65

10 to 15 PER CENT OFF OUR ALREADY LOW PRICES ON CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Men's Shoes

No exception in the stock of Men's Shoes—EVERY ONE TO GO.

Men's "H. S. & H." Shoes, hand well, and which sell regularly for \$3.50. To go at..... \$2.75

Men's \$3.50 "H. S. & H." Shoes, marked \$3.50, but are worth \$3.50. To go at..... \$2.75

Men's \$5 Shoes, Famous "H. S. & H." make. Marked and worth \$5. To go at..... \$3.40

Men's \$5 "Cork Sole" Calf-lined Shoes. These are marked \$5, but are worth \$5, having been sold by us heretofore as a "leader." To go at..... \$3.85

Men's \$6 Patent Calf and Cordovan hand-sewed and well marked and are worth \$6. To go at..... \$4.65

Men's \$7 Patent Calf Shoes, very fine and dressy. Marked and are worth \$7. To go at..... \$5.10

Men's Cork Sole Patent Calf and Enamel Hand-made Shoes. The finest and most elegant shoe on the market. Marked and worth \$8. To go at..... \$5.85

Boys' Shoes.

Every pair of Boys' Shoes in stock reduced.

Boys' "H. S. & H." Shoes, sizes 13 to 5 1/2. Marked and worth \$2.50. To go at..... \$1.85

Boys' Hand-made Calf Shoes, marked and are worth \$3. To go at..... \$2.60

Boys' "H. S. & H." celebrated line of \$2.50 Hand-well Shoes. Marked and worth \$3.50. To go at..... \$2.75

CROCKER'S, 930 Pa. Ave.
OPEN TILL 10 P. M.

distance \$200 each. In 1836 an ordinance was passed making the chief engineer a fire master and giving him \$2,500 a year. The fire masters, under the same ordinance, were to be twelve in number. On the occurrence of a fire the superintendent or the fire master who should first arrive was to repair to a conspicuous spot, attended by the lantern to designate his position. This station was to be the point at which all other masters and officers were to report as they arrived. The official who established the station was to assign each one as he arrived to some duty.

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TWENTY HEALTH COMMISSIONERS. Twenty Commissioners of Health were chosen each October by the city council, and any man who refused to serve had to

pay \$50 forfeit. No man could, however, be obliged to serve more than one year in five. The commissioners had the right to enter and thoroughly to examine any premises, and when they found cause to suspect foul air or noxious effluvia to originate or be collected, then they could order the place to be opened and ventilated as often as they saw fit.

Any one who obstructed them in the exercise of this power was liable to \$100 fine. To refuse to correct the nuisance as ordered was punished by \$50 fine and \$25 a day in addition for every day of failure to comply with the order. This ordinance, however, did not extend to the filling of low lots, for which the consent of the city council was necessary.

About the close of the period covered by the laws, there was a great scare from cholera, and very stringent laws were passed governing the sales of fish, meats and vegetables. All fish and quantities of other stuff were gathered up every night and destroyed. A heavy penalty was put upon failure to turn over any leavings from the day's sales.

Irish potatoes, for some reason, fared better than other vegetables; their sale was not so strictly guarded. Extraordinary powers were given the officers entrusted with the enforcement of the laws. There were carefully drawn rules for the establishment of crematories, and apparently a much greater need for regulations upon the subject than is known anywhere now. The heaviest fines on the books applied to this offense. The figures ranged from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

By the side of the Scientific American now appears the Scientific African, a monthly journal of South African science, arts, and crafts. It marks in a surprising way the extent to which the white man has established his civilization in the dark continent.

SMALLEST VILLAGE ON EARTH.

Fireplace Is Sixty Years Old and Has Only Two Houses.

Out at the east end of Long Island, not far from Montauk Point, where ocean steamers are to land some day, is situated what is said to be the smallest village in the world, according to the New York World. It consists of two stone houses about sixty years old, and attributes to itself the name of Fireplace. One of the old houses has been occupied ever since it was built by two generations of an old Long Island family, who have dwelt there contented with their quiet life, satisfied if they got their mail and groceries from the Point once or twice a week.

This little village became known as Fireplace in a curious way. It is now over 200 years since Gardiner's Island was bought from the Indians by the gardener family for a ridiculously low price. The buyer and his descendants lived there for many years, coming to the mainland to do their shopping or to attend to business and parties in the nearby villages. When they came over to Long Island to make any stay their servants took the boat back to Gardiner's Island and until it should be needed.

In the absence of any better means of communication the family when they wished to turn home were forced to fall back on the rather primitive custom of lighting a fire to attract the attention of the servants. The place where the fire was always built was directly opposite the homestead on Gardiner's Island. It was admirably situated, and years afterward became the site of those two old houses. In casting about for a name for their little village the owners of the houses naturally hit upon that of Fireplace.

In London last week 1,368 males and 1,325 females were born. The deaths numbered 1,789—921 males and 868 females.

EISENMANN'S



This \$5 Kersey Cape—
\$2.98

This \$3 Skirt—
\$1.39

This Skirt made of figured brilliantine, lined all through, 4 godets in back, worth \$3.00, for
\$1.39.

75c Standard Print Wrapper, waist lined, skirt 3 yards wide.
49c.

EISENMANN'S

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

\$2.00 Double Capes..... 98c
\$4.00 Double Capes..... \$1.98
\$6.00 Fur Capes..... \$4.39
\$10.00 Fur Capes..... \$5.98
\$12.00 Fur Capes..... \$7.98

EISENMANN'S

This \$6 Chevron Jacket, with mandarin collar and ripple back—
\$2.98

\$8.00 Double Coats..... \$4.49
\$10.00 Beaver Coats..... \$5.98
\$12.00 Kersey Coats..... \$7.98
\$14.00 Double Coats..... \$9.98

EISENMANN'S

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EISENMANN'S
806 Seventh St. N. W.
Between H and I.
1924 and 1926 Penna. Avenue.

FRANCE'S CHILD CRIMINALS.

Astonishing Increase of Juvenile Offenders Attracting Attention.

Statistics prove that there has been a very rapid increase of crime and misdemeanor among children in France. A learned professor of law and a member of the Society of Jurists has studied the question during a period of fifty years. From 18,000, the number of criminal minors in France has steadily increased, until now it has attained the enormous number of 30,000—that is, an increase of 300 per cent. The average age of initiation into crime is growing less and less in years. At Henri Joly, a criminologist, sees a remedy in the enforcement of the law of compulsory education. He cites what has taken place in Great Britain, where, in 1891, close upon 100,000 prosecutions were made against persons who did not send their children to school. Out of the number 68,000 were punished. In France, during the same period, there were but 600 persons prosecuted and few punished. A judge in Paris, who has pronounced sentences on many children, blames the public for its selfishness, its false ideas of pity and its illusions. Children who commit a crime should be severely punished, according to him. Parisians are ever inclined to

forgive, and there is a widespread feeling that the pernicious influence of houses of correction, which are merely factories of criminals, is the main cause of the sad state of things among minors.

Stolen Bible Recovered.

A portion of the privileged Latin version of the Old Testament, containing the book of Joshua and part of Judges, and forming part of the same manuscript as the Lyons Pentateuch, of the eighth century, was recently recovered by the government officials at the sale of M. de Verze's library and restored to the Lyons library. The manuscript was stolen many years ago. Later another portion of it, which had come into the Ashburnham collection forty years ago, from the notorious book thief, Libri, was given back to the same library by Lord Ashburnham.

Football, in the form of the Rugby game, has taken a strong hold on France. Some twenty clubs belong to the Union des Societes Francaises des Sports Athletiques. There are a dozen clubs in Paris, and others in Bordeaux, Marseille, Lyons, and Havre. The association game is confined to Paris and a few places in the north of France, the clubs being composed mainly of English residents.